

VOL. XV.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to wit:—John Stoner, the children of Devirow, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emmy Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring—and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

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Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit:—John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, (deceased, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse, and Jonas Stear,) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerling, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catherine Stear—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

tc

Trial List—August Term.

At the Court of Sessions, to be held at Gettysburg, on the 1st day of August, 1861, the following cases will be tried:—
Henry M. Smith vs. John A. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.
Madden vs. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.
Gordon vs. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.
Madden vs. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.
Henry M. Smith vs. John A. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.
John H. Smith vs. John A. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.
John H. Smith vs. John A. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.

FOR WARDEN.

John Deane vs. John A. Smith, for the recovery of a debt.

At an Orphans' Court,

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The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to wit: Barney Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to Thaddeus Stevens, Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzger, (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert (eldest son), Jacob Gilbert, Geo. Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

tc

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Shoemakers' LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

M. C. CLARKSON.

July 19.

if

POETRY:

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

WHERE IS THE SOUL?

Where is the soul? go ask the sculptor's stone,
That rises proudly o'er the silent tomb;
Go ask the marble, why it stands alone,
Unfading witness of man's final doom;
Go ask the mourner in affliction's glow,
While the warm tear is glistening in his eye;
Go ask the grave, the slumbering dust below,
And echo to thy words shall still reply—
Where is the soul?

Where is the soul? not in the grave's embrace,
Amid contagion's pestilential breath;
Go ask the worm in that dark, dismal place,
If spirits linger in those halls of death!
Go ask the clay where man's proud soul has fled,
Ask of the waving grass and clammy sod;
Go ask the coffin that contains the dead,
And they will answer—that the soul's abode
Is with its God.

THE SCIENCE OF VEGETABLES.

Bone Plant.—We have been informed that the Bone Plant, which is to be found in some of our gardens, is an infallible cure for the summer complaint—the lives of many thousand children have been saved by this valuable remedy. A single leaf of this plant put into a half pint tumbler of pure water and stirred round, the water immediately becomes rosy, but not discolored; it is perfectly innocent—the taste not disagreeable—it has been administered with perfect safety to children, and in some instances to infants only a few days old.

N. F. Com. Jld.

The following article appeared in a small part of our impression last week:

Leicester County, Pa.—According to a statement recently published, this flourishing and wealthy county contains at this time seven furnaces, fourteen forges, one hundred and eighty three distilleries, forty five tan-yards, twenty-two falling mills, one hundred and sixty-four grist mills, eighty-seven saw mills, nine breweries, eight hemp mills, five oil mills, five clover mills, three factories, three potteries, six cording machines, three paper mills, two snuff mills, seven silk hammers, and six rolling mills.

The habit of overhauling our children sometimes with three or four green canes, has often caused the smile of contempt and ridicule to sit on my lip. One day, while I was sitting at my desk, a little boy, calling "Come here, Alexander Joseph Washington Johnson, and put your finger on it,"—"Come here, Mother," said the "fatherly" voice. "This reminds me of a tale I have read of a man once in Spain, who accidentally fell from a great height, and landed on most hospitable ground, within hearing of a great lady, who was a dark night, and she asked what was the matter. "My finger," said the fellow. "The Joseph I have read of," said the lady. "This is a set of my father's, who will help out another out, you may be there and be choked."

Mr. Berrien's Address.

From the National Intelligencer of July 22.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if, under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person—I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for advertising briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States—There were no circumstances, temporary in their nature, or still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own, and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold my assistance, when I could give to my countrymen, a stranger to the administration of the President, the aid of my own judgment. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own, and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold my assistance, when I could give to my countrymen, a stranger to the administration of the President, the aid of my own judgment. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own, and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold my assistance, when I could give to my countrymen, a stranger to the administration of the President, the aid of my own judgment.

of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combinations growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—and as little in the supposed measures of that character, having for their object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict Major Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from society*, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle: and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared.—My two colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, made from full notes taken at the time, proves, no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society: referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the honors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of the Cabinet, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousands of rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind. He showed no surprise upon being told that he had not intended to press the requisition which he had made through Col. John-

son, I considered the object of the interview to be to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination. He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent thro' Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of General Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Major Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia.—If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrears, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement of the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition to press this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson.—The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me thro' different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exert a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public.

[The following is the correspondence between Gen. Eaton and Mr. Branch relative to the publication in the Telegraph—the substance of which is given in the preceding paragraph.]

Mr. Berrien proceeds:—
Shortly after this, I received a letter from Col. Johnson, which, with my reply, I feel myself bound now to give to the public. I have anxiously desired to delay this until I could receive Col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough; for my reply, according to the memorandum which I have of it, was dated on the 7th inst. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. Johnson has

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretents."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861.

NO. 41.

At an Orphans' Court,

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Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM HAMILTON, deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called and making no answer.

On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
June 28. 1c

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ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

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Trial List—August Term.

Abraham Eckert	vs. Henry C. Wampler.
Henry Muntorf	vs. Elizabeth and John Muntorf, Sen.
Mathew Duncan	vs. John Duncan.
George Hartzell	vs. Henry Colstock.
Mathew Sturgeon	vs. David Shultz & Peter Overdier.
Henry Mumert	vs. John Myers.
John Hostetter	vs. Joseph Heagy.
John Hostetter	vs. Jacob Wortz.
John Deardorff	vs. Christian Friday.

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That rises proudly o'er the silent tomb;
Go ask the marble, why it stands alone,
Unfading witness of man's final doom.
Go ask the mourner in affliction's glow,
While the warm tear is glistening in his eye;
Go ask the grave, the slumbering dust below,
And echo to thy words shall still reply—
Where is the soul?

Where is the soul? not in the grave's embrace,
Amid contagion's pestilential breath;
Go ask the worm in that dark, dismal place,
If spirits linger in those halls of death.
Go ask the clay where man's proud soul has fled,
Ask of the waving grass and clammy sod;
Go ask the coffin that contains the dead,
And they will answer—that the soul's abode
Is with its God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bene Plant.—We have been informed that the Bene Plant, which is to be found in some of our gardens, is an infallible cure for the summer complaint. The lives of many thousand children have been saved by this valuable remedy. A single leaf of this plant put into a half pint tumbler of pure water and stirred round, the water immediately becomes rosy, but not discolored; it is perfectly innocent—the taste not disagreeable—it has been administered with perfect safety to children, and in some instances to infants only a few days old.

N. Y. Com. Adv.
The following article appeared in a small part of our impression last week:

Lancaster County, Pa. According to a statement recently published, this flourishing and wealthy county contains at this time: seven furnaces, fourteen forges, one hundred and eighty three distilleries, forty five tan-yards, twenty-two tanning mills, one hundred and sixty-four grist mills, eighty-seven saw mills, nine breweries, eight hemp mills, five oil mills, five clover mills, three factories, three potteries, six carding machines, three paper mills, two snuff mills, seven tilt hammers, and six rolling mills.

The habit of burthening our children sometimes with three or four given names, has often caused the smile of contempt and ridicule to sit on my lip. Can any thing be so stupid and vain, as to call to a little dirty urchin, "Come here, Alexander Joseph Washington Johnson, and get your supper"—or, "Caroline Matilda Sophronia Smith, it is time for you to be at the Fur factory."

This reminds me of a tale I have read of a man once in Spain, who accidentally fell into a bog; the fellow called out most lustily, and a peasant within hearing opened his window (it was a dark night) and enquired what was the matter. "Pray help," said the fellow, "for Joseph Francisco Domingo Ferdinandito Sebastiani is in the quagmire." "Is that all?" said the peasant; "if you are such a set of lazy rascals, who won't help one another out, you may lie there and be choked."

Mr. Berrien's Address.

From the National Intelligencer of July 22.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has nothing interesting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which I am fully prepared to be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American People. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own mind, under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person—I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for advertising briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own; and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The

annunciation of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew, moreover, that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication

of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that

determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord. If there were any combinations growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—and as little in the supposed measures of that character, having for their object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to enliven Major Eaton from office, and not to exclude his family from society, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle; and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, made from full notes taken at the time, proves, no paper was shown to him on that occasion. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society; referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received

from any member of the Cabinet, he claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind. He showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated no terms which he would infer require. By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisition which he had made through Col. John-

son, I considered the object of the interview to be to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination. He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent thro' Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress any feelings.

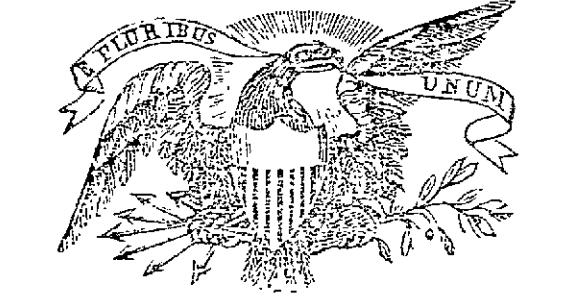
When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of General Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Maj. Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrears, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement of the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition to press this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have made been upon me thro' different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public.

[Here follows the correspondence between Gen. Eaton and Mr. Berrien relative to the publication in the Telegraph—the substance of which is given in the preceding paragraph.]
Mr. Berrien proceeds:
Shortly after this, I received a letter from Col. Johnson; which, with my reply, I feel myself bound now to give to the public. I have anxiously desired to delay this until I could receive Col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough; for my reply, according to the memorandum which I have of it, was dated on the 7th inst. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. Johnson has

ture into Galicia. The insurgents took a great many arms, which had been hid in the ground, as well as all the cannon of general Wittgenstein; and their numbers at this moment, amount to at least 30,000 men. It is stated, however, that a detachment of the insurgents under general Kolyzko. in their ardor to pursue the Russians, had passed the frontiers of Galicia, and having been there immediately attacked by the Austrian troops, suffered a very considerable loss. The Polish papers continue to complain of the partiality of the Prussian Government, who it is said, while it offers every possible difficulty to the passage of all those whose object it is to carry assistance to the Poles, sends, not only provisions, but even engineers to the Russians. The national government has appointed Gen. Rutie, governor of Warsaw.

IRELAND.
Wholesale Murder.—A horrible massacre—even more horrible than that of Castlepollard,—has just been committed in Ireland, at a place called Newtownbarry, arising out of a seizure for tithes, at the instance of a *Rer* dignitary of the Church by law Established in that unhappy country. This minister of a religion that inculcates compassion for suffering, and all the concurrent virtues of charity, mercy, and peace, had seized and brought to sale two heifers belonging to some of his poor parishioners; and when, instead of purchasing, the compassionate bystanders evinced a disposition to rescue these, the police and yeomanry present were ordered to fire indiscriminately on the crowd. This, for a wonder, the police refused; but the yeomanry, who in Ireland are all Orangemen, felt no such reluctance, and instantly obeying the order, killed nineteen people and wounded forty, some of them women and children! How long will such atrocities be tolerated in a country calling itself intelligent and civilized?



ADAMS SENTINEL.
Gettysburg, August 9.

The Kentucky Elections took place on the three first days of last week—and we expect daily to hear some returns. Great interest is felt in the result, by the politicians of the Union.

The Jewels of the Princess of Orange were stolen about two years since at Brussels, and no clue to their discovery was ever had, until Thursday week, when a portion of them, valued at \$100,000, were found in a house in Pearl-street, New-York, by the Collector of the Port. They were in possession of an Italian, named Carrara, who made his escape. The whole loss is stated to be about one million of dollars. The portion discovered was identified by the Chevalier Huygens, the Dutch Minister.

Carrara has, since, been arrested—but no more jewels have been discovered.

"Pangs of despised love."—A London paper says, that a young lady dropped down a few days before whilst reading a letter which she had just received from a former lover, informing her of his marriage with another woman, and in a few minutes expired!

The celebrated tragic actress, Mrs. Siddons, died in England, in June last, in the 76th year of her age.

Appointments by the President.
LORIS MELANI, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

AARON VAIL, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington IRVING, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

From the Nat. Int. of August 3.
The United States Telegraph of last evening contains a letter, seven columns in length, addressed by SAMUEL D. INGRAM, late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States.—The subject of this letter, which is founded upon the letter of Mr. Thurston to the Ex-Secretary, very much occupies just now the public mind. The most material point made in it is a direct charge that the President was privy to the challenge of Mr. INGRAM by Mr. EVANS, and also to the design of the letter to make an attack upon the former.

A correspondent requests us to suggest to our friends of Mr. Clay the motto—*the Union to the members of the National Republican Convention*—and to the people of the United States generally. WASHINGTON WARR, of Maryland, as a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.—The People's ticket will then be CLAY and WARR: they are worthy the confidence and support of their fellow-citizens, and will command the respect of all true Americans.—*Alexandria Phoenix.*

From the Winchester (Va.) Repub. Aug. 4.
Most Melancholy Event.—At the moment of putting our paper to press, we are informed of the death, by apoplexy, of the talented, the high-minded, the generous ALFRED H. POWELL.—The shock comes upon us like a thunderbolt, and we can scarcely compose our feelings, while we record the event. He was engaged in arguing a cause before the county court, and had spoken but 10 or 15 minutes, when, having read a passage from a law authority before him, he laid down the book, staggered back into a chair, and extended his arm, saying, "My friends, bleed me!" These were the last words he spoke. Medical aid was almost instantly afforded, and every means employed to restore him, but in vain.—The attack came on at a quarter before 2 o'clock, and he breathed his last at half past 3. Never has a more melancholy event occurred in our town.—The countenances of our citizens are covered with gloom; business is in a great degree suspended, and all look with wonder and awe upon this most sudden and heart-rending dispensation of Divine Providence. Mr. Powell was about 50 years of age, was in excellent health, and was on Monday last elected to the house of delegates, having retained his seat on the bench throughout that day.

Indian Treaty.—The last received Mad River Courant states, that a treaty was holden on the 20th ult. between Mr. J. B. Gardiner, acting on the part of the United States, and the Lewis-town Indians, which resulted in the cession of the reserve belonging to the latter. The terms on which the purchase was made, are reported to be as follows: The Indians are to be paid for their lands at the rate of \$1 25 per acre, so soon as the same shall be sold by Government: and are besides to receive twice the quantity of land West of the Mississippi, where they are to be removed at the expense of the U. States. They are likewise to be allowed some compensation for their improvements, and to be furnished with a certain quantity of farming utensils. The same paper states, that a treaty for the same purpose was expected to be held in a few days with the Waughpakhonnutta Indians, who appeared willing to dispose of their lands in order to remove further West.

The New-York Courier mentions the particulars of an outrage, the perpetrator of which lives in the wrong century.

"It appears that Mrs. Foster left this city on Saturday afternoon, the 9th ult. in the steam boat Victory, on a visit to her father, Dr. Sweet, of Lebanon, Connecticut. After a boisterous passage, she arrived at East Haddam on Sunday morning, sick, and exhausted from seasickness, but immediately took the stage connected with the steam boat line, to go to her father's, about 20 miles distant. When within a short distance of her father's house, one "Deacon Eliphalet Hunting," came out of the 'meeting house,' in Lebanon, stopped the stage, and arrested Mrs. F. for violating the laws of the State by travelling on Sunday! Mrs. F. begged that she might be permitted to send to her father, to apprise him of her situation, which was inhumanly refused, and she placed in the custody of "Constable Billy Wortles," and not permitted to go or send to her father, who lives almost within sight of the church, until after sun down, and then on a pledge to pay the fine imposed, on the following day!"

Algiers.—France seems to be silent, giving stability to her conquests on the coast of Barbary. When their contiguity to Europe and other great local advantages are considered, it is not improbable that this hitherto neglected and desolate tract of country may, under the benign influence of civilization, become the seat of a large population and an active commerce. It is a remarkable proof of the enlightened spirit of the age, that this acquisition of France has not excited the jealousy of rival nations.—*N. Y. Courier.*

There is a comb manufactory in Philadelphia sufficiently extensive to manufacture combs to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The British System would say, "send this \$100,000 out of the country and buy of foreign manufacturers, for manufactory corrupt the people!"

An experiment, we are told, is about to be made, upon the absurd and impracticable scheme of paying Indian annuities to each individual in the nation, instead of to the nation by its legal and acknowledged Representatives. The President has given orders thus to pay the Cherokees, and individuals are required to travel from 150 miles, and then themselves, to receive forty or fifty cents! What vindictiveness and oppression!

Steam Engines.—One of our late London papers says, that it has been ascertained that there are in England not less than 15,000 steam engines at work, some of them of almost incredible power. There is one in Cornwall of a thousand horse power! Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are only of 25 horse power each, it would be equal to 375,000 horses.
N. Y. Mercantile.

Horrible and unnatural Murder from the effects of Intemperance.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the particulars of a shocking murder, committed on Sunday of last week, in Naples, Ontario county, N. Y. Paul B. Torrey, a merchant of Naples, in a fit of intoxication on Sunday, the 17th ult. after cruelly beating his own son (10 years old) with a large whip, took him by the legs, and dashed his head against the side of the house with such violence as to break the wall, and then beat the poor child's head literally to a jelly with a boot jack! The dead body was discovered on Monday afternoon. The murderer is in jail at Canandaigua. Torrey was addicted to intemperance. His wife, in consequence of bad treatment, was driven from his house some time since. He was a merchant, and as we learn from a house in this city with whom he dealt, in good standing. All this unutterable anguish comes from the detestable habit of drinking.

The St. Louis Republican mentions that arrangements have been made by the Oregon Colonization Company for the meeting of a thousand men in that city in January next. Each man is promised a lot of land; and the advantages of a great water-power at the proposed place of settlement are held out to the colonists. It seems an odd notion to think of establishing factories on the Columbia, and pushing "the American System" beyond the Rocky Mountains.

At the convocation at Oxford, England, WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq. Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law.

CHICKER, Pa. July 22.

Melancholy.—About 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday week, the pounding mill, attached to the Nitre Hall powder works in Hartford, Delaware county, was blown up. Two of the workmen, Daniel Mclear and Patrick Deavit, were killed instantly, being hurt in a most shocking manner, and two others, Andrew White and Patrick McAuley, were so severely injured that they have both since died. One other individual, who was near the door, escaped almost unhurt.

We learn from the Portland Courier, that the young ladies in Topsham celebrated the 4th of July by a procession and public exercise in the Court-House. An oration was delivered by Elizabeth Walker, and a poem by Caroline C. Green. Gentlemen were not admitted to hear the performances.—All the young ladies had their heads ornamented with wreaths of roses.

Beware.—Five dollar notes, on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, have been altered to fifty, several of which were put in circulation last week.—They may readily be detected by observing, that no genuine fifty dollar note has for a vignette Penn's Treaty with the Indians. The counterfeit has.
Bick. Repor.

Master Burke was playing lately at Newport, R. I. The London Morning Herald of the 8th of June, states, that his father had remitted to England \$29,000, the proceeds of his son's exertions in this country.

Another Suicide!—The Auburn, N. Y. Free Press states that an inquest was lately held over the body of Miss Betsey Harris, of Stepey, a fine young lady of about twenty-two years of age.—The verdict was, that she "died of apoplexy, caused by her stays being too tightly laced!"

A Clergyman convicted of Theft.—At the High Court of Justiciary, held at Edinburgh in June last, Duncan McCaig, a Minister of the Chapel of Ease, in that city, was convicted of twenty-one different acts of thefts, committed within a few months preceding, and wholly of books. The reverend convict was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

In the town of Georgia, Va. Polly Bladenley, Mary Chamberlin, Miriam Dee, Elizabeth Newton, and Elizabeth Stoddard, lately met at the house of a friend; and, on comparing notes, found that their years amounted to four hundred and twenty-two, and their known descendants to five hundred and thirty-two.

New Metal.—A block of platinum weighing 200 lbs. has lately been dug up in one of the mines of Russia: the largest specimen before existing weighs only 10 lbs. This metal is now appropriated to the circulating medium of Russia, as nearly the whole quantity which the mines produce is converted into money. It is heavier and more durable than silver, though hardly distinguished from it in color.

A Mother of Wyoming.—We find in a Connecticut paper an account of the recent death of Mrs. Esther Skinner, of Torrington, in the one hundredth year of her age. Mrs. S. lost a husband, a brother, and two sons, in the war of the American revolution. She with her family was a resident of Wyoming, at the massacre of its inhabitants by Brandt and the Indians and the Tories. Her two sons fell beneath the terrors

hawk, but the mother, almost by miracle, escaped with six of her children.—Her son-in-law was the only man who escaped, of about twenty, who threw themselves into the river, and attempted to hide themselves beneath the foliage that overhung the banks. All the others were successively massacred, as they hung by the branches, in the river. He alone was undiscovered. The mother travelled back to Torrington, where she has led a useful life ever since—often cheerful, though the cloud of peniveness, brought on by her sorrows, was never entirely dissipated. But one of her children survives her.

Changes in Ohio.—We learn, says the Maysville Eagle, from a gentleman of high respectability, and who has every opportunity of ascertaining public sentiment, that at least three hundred changes from Jacksonism have taken place in Highland county, Ohio, since the last Presidential election; and most of them very recently!

Maysville (Ky.) and its neighborhood, as we learn from the Eagle, were last week visited by a tremendous flood, highly destructive in its consequences. The storm set in by the wind blowing a hurricane, followed by rain falling in torrents for many hours.—The streets of Maysville presented, throughout, a continued body of water, several feet deep, sweeping every thing before it. In the town, the loss is estimated at \$7,000.—The surrounding country is said to have suffered heavily also, in the destruction of the growing corn, the sweep of fences, besides considerable damage done to Mills, and Machinery.

In 17 jails in Massachusetts, there were, in 1829, no less than 2,742 persons imprisoned for debt. The same amount of population in the Southern States only furnished thirty-five of these victims.

The Crops.—The wheat crop has sustained more injury than is generally supposed, as we have a right to know from some parcels that were apparently gathered in good condition, but which, when threshed, turned out to be considerably grown.—*Harrisburg Uro.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.			
Flour,	5 25	Oats,	28
Wheat, 1 00 to 1 22		Whiskey,	30
Corn,	62 to 65	Plaster,	4 00
Rye,	63	Feathers,	35

Another Revolutionary Hero gone!

DIED.
At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Emmert, on Antietam, near Hagerstown, in Washington county, Maryland, on the 2d inst. Mr. YOST HARRAUGH, a soldier of the Revolution, a native of York county, Pa. in the 90th year of his age. He was formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He died after a short illness, without any pain, and retained his faculties to the last.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE

Printing Business,
IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.
Gettysburg, Aug. 9.



SADDLES & BRIDLES FOR SALE.

AS I intend quitting the business of Saddling, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 22d of this month, at my Shop in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, a handsome assortment of Saddles and Bridles, HORSE-GEARS, &c. ALSO MY STOCK OF SADDLERY, &c. LIKEWISE SOME NEW Furniture, such as BUREAUS, TABLES and BEDSTEDS, &c. &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—A credit of six months will be given.
DAVID LITTLE.
Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

COACH & HARNESS-MAKING,
(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,
TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as Coaches, Broughams & Cigs. finished in the most substantial and elegant manner. HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.
Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9.
For the Carlisle Volunteer, Franklin Repub. and Hagerstown Torch-Light, will insert the above advt. to the amount of \$2 each, and charge this Office.

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE ACADEMY.
AN Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will be held on Thursday & Friday the 18th & 19th inst. The subjects of the examination will be the following: Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, use of the Globes, History, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry with Experiments, and Algebra.
Ladies and Gentlemen who feel an interest in female education, are respectfully solicited to attend.
The next Session of the Institution will commence on Monday the 12th of September next, when it is believed a few more Pupils can be accommodated.
J. H. MARSDEN.
Aug. 9. 2t

CONSECRATION.

THE Christian Public is respectfully informed, that the Evangelical Lutheran Church, recently erected at Petersburg, on the road from Gettysburg to Baltimore, will be consecrated on Lord's day the 28th inst. Several clerical brethren from a distance will be present, and service may be expected also on Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock, as well as during the whole of the succeeding Lord's day.
Aug. 9. tc

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS desirous of forming and replenishing their Libraries, can obtain suitable Books for those purposes at the Adams county Depository. The following is a catalogue of some of the books recently received:
Dictionary of the Bible by A. Alexander, D. D. Malcom's do.
Dwight's do. of the New Testament, Bib. Antiquities, - - - 2 vol.
Bib. Studies, - - - 2 vol.
Catechism on the Parables, Theological Class Book, Help to the Gospels, Do. to the Acts of the Apostles, Geography of the Bible, Swan's Letters on Missions, Observations upon the Peloponnesus in 1820, Memoirs of Poyson, Persecuted Family, by R. Pollock, Ev. Rambler, - - - 4 vol.
Father Clement, Saints Rest, Rise and Progress, Baxter's Call, Youth's Library, - - - 30 vol.
Cabinet, - - - 15 vol.
Parent's Monitor, - - - 2 vol.
Christian Father's Present, - - 2 vol.
Life of Luther, Do. Francke, Do. Oberlin, Do. Martin, Do. Tennent, Do. Buchanan, Do. Newton, Do. St. Paul, Do. Brainard, Do. Elliot, Do. Mrs. Judson, Hyman Books of various binding, Judson's Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vol.
In connection with the above books, the publications of the Am. S. S. Union generally, may be obtained at the Depository of the Adams county S. S. Union.
N. B. Demands from a distance shall receive punctual attendance.
Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier, grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—
One Hundred Dollars, to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations:—
All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the first day of December, 1831.
Accompanying each tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.
Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs., who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.
As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.
The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.
Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that intelligibility may be avoided.
WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
No. 112, Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.

ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!
YOU will parade in complete uniform, on Saturday the 26th of August inst. on the Commons, in Liberty township, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. prepared for inspection.
By Order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.
Aug. 9. tp
N. B. The Officers have the privilege of preventing any Spirituous Liquor to be brought upon the ground.

finished to the editor of the Globe a statement full of otherwise of what passed between Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself and myself, on the occasion so often referred to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of Col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are thus improperly used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued misrepresentation. I publish Col. Johnson's letter, as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My reply follows; and after this the letter and statement of Mr. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. From Mr. B. I have received no reply—owing, as I suppose, to his absence from home.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien and Ingham.

GREAT CROSSING, 30th June, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, authorized by the President—the substance of which is, that the President wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President; for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep and secret scheme to drive Maj. Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, I proposed that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his Cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestions of my solicitude to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication or newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that such conversations are so easily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said or intended to say. I have not myself seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly: for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has ever existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
Messrs. Ingham & Berrien.

City of Washington.

The absence of Governor Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, 7th July, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself, has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the public, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this necessity—but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable, I acquiesce with the less reluctance, in the interchange of recollections which you repose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the interview which took place between you, Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your announcement was such as not to be easily effaced from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your interference. You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society at Washington—that he was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through Major Eaton—that the President had seen with pain the

fact of having placed the members of his Cabinet—that he was determined to have harmony, and that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week. You added that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the President, from motives of regard for all parties. You mentioned, as circumstances which had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at least on such occa-

sions as that which you had referred, (that is to say, when large or general parties were given,) that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say; then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the President to require an intimate intercourse between the families of Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when we gave large or general parties Mrs. E. should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct; and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was instantly to resign my office. In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interest of Georgia, at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as matter of right, to know the names of the persons by whom such a representation had been made. He said the impression had been derived from the various rumors which had reached him; spoke of the parties that had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated on his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his Cabinet on mere rumor, but expressly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he referred—telling him that without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the general sense of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination. The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate personal friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversations referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bring it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the untarnished reputation of their father. I can easily conceive, also, that a state of things may exist in which a sense of duty to the public will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary, however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with "a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not, did not under the authority of the President." Having now replied to your letter, I will only add, that should our recollections differ, I shall regret it. But that I have taken great care not to put down any thing which is not distinctly impressed upon my mind.

Fare, dear sir, respectfully, yours,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

[To be concluded next week.]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Address of the National Government of Poland to the Inhabitants of Lithuania, Polhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine.

Brethren and Fellow Citizens!

The National Government of regenerated Poland, happy on being able at last to address you in the name of the bond of brotherhood and liberty, is anxious to lay before you the present state of our country, and to show you our wants, our dangers and our hopes.

The wall which separated us is broken down—your wishes and ours are realised. The Polish eagle flies over our territory. United as we are, hand and heart, we will henceforth proceed in concert to accomplish the difficult, perilous, but just and sacred work—the restoration of our country.

The Manifesto of the Diet, in explaining the causes of our rising, gave an account of our sentiments as well as yours. Scarcely had we risen in arms, provided with but few means, and uncertain what course to pursue, before we showed to the world and to the Emperor Nicholas that the same spirit animated us, and that we were desirous to become, as we had formerly been, but one and the same nation. The Emperor Nicholas did not wish to consecrate the tomb of his brother by a monument which, during the life time of Alexander, would have sealed the glory of his reign.

He did not wish to regard us as Poles bowed down with injuries—as citizens of a free and independent country—

and would treat with us only as slaves who had rebelled against Russia. We have arrested—we have driven back the threatening phalanx of the different corps; of what our army was composed, some fought here against the main body of the army, others penetrated into your provinces to call forth our brethren to range themselves under the national banner. You did not wait for this appeal.

At the very commencement of the insurrection many of your citizens explained their sentiments and their wishes in the National Assembly, and some raised regiments dignified by the names of your provinces; in fine, whole districts of Lithuania and Volhynia rose en masse.

The partition of Poland has been denominated a crime by the unanimous voice of Europe, and who at this day will revoke such a decision? Who will venture to come forward as the champion against it? Undoubtedly none! And we have the well-grounded hope that Europe will hasten to recognise our independence, as soon as we have proved by our courage, our perseverance, our union, moderate and noble conduct, that we deserve to be a free nation. This resolution is only a consequence of our oppression and our misfortunes. It was the wish of our hearts, & arises from the nature of our history, which displays our determination from the very beginning, and proved that our rising was not of foreign origin. It is not civil war—it is not tainted with the blood of our brethren—we have not overturned social institutions in order to raise up new ones at chance—it is the war of independence, the most just of wars. That is the character of our revolution, which is at once mild, but firm—which with one arm conquers the enemy, and with the other raises and ennobles the needy peasant.

We admire England & France—we wish to be like them, a civilized nation, but without ceasing to be Poles! Nations cannot and ought not to change the elements of their existence. Each has its climate, industry, religion, manners, character, education and history. From these different elements spring the feelings or passions which display themselves in revolutions, and the circumstances proper to be adopted in their future conduct.

Individuality strongly expressed, forms the power of a people. We have preserved ours in the midst of slavery. Love of country—prepared to make every sacrifice—courage—piety—noblemindedness, and gentleness, formed the character of our forefathers. These qualities also are ours.

The patriots of Warsaw triumphed without chiefs and without law, yet with what crime can they be charged? An army of 30,000 men, in short, the whole kingdom, rose as if by enchantment; and how did they conduct themselves towards the Grand Duke Constantine? That Prince who for fifteen years had shown himself destitute of regard or pity for our feelings and liberties, was in our power, but he knew the nation, and just to it for only once, he intrusted his person and his army to our honor? At the moment of alarm, we did not listen to the voice of public vengeance, but respected the Prince and his troops, without taking advantage of our superiority. Our battalions, who had awaited with a firm determination all the forces of Russia, allowed to pass through their ranks the fallen enemy, whose safety was guaranteed by the national honor.

The generosity of the nation has been proved by many isolated facts, and Europe admires our moderation as much as our valor. Brethren, fellow citizens, equal admiration still awaits us. Without delay, then, come forward with the whole of your force simultaneously, and act as one man in peace and in war; it is the people who are the source of all power. To the people, then, direct your views and your affections. Children, worthy of your fathers, you will act like them. You will break the odious bonds, and you will cement a Holy Alliance by reciprocal benefits and by gratitude. In other countries it is by fire, and fire alone, that the people recover their liberties; here those liberties are received as the gift of their brethren. A generous, just, and necessary deed will become the act only of your own choice, and you will proclaim to the people their independence, and the return of the Polish eagles to their native soil. Our fields will lose nothing in cultivation and value when they are filled by the industry of brave men. You will be ennobled in the eyes of civilized Europe, and your country will gain millions of fellow citizens, who, like our brave peasants, will fly to the defence of their liberty, and drive back a power whose character is that only of slavery. Do not forget, brethren and fellow citizens, that the Greek religion is professed by a great part of the people. Generation is one of the quantities of civilization. The clergy, the churches, and religion, shall be placed under the protection of the government, and will lend you their assistance in carrying this measure of justice into effect.

[The address then goes on to enumerate the respect paid by Polish Noblemen to religious rites and feelings, and calls on the people on this occasion to follow their example. Also to send Deputies from the different provinces to the National Congress. It then goes on to describe the vast power of Russia, and the difficulties to be encountered, and the business of our fleets is to be begun with Austria?]

From the N. Y. Journal of Com. Aug. 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

About half past 5 o'clock this morning, our news sch. Journal of Commerce, came up from below, with London papers to June 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by the packet ship New York, Capt. Bursley. The most important news, which they contain is the death of Marshal Diebitsch, commander-in-

chief of the Russian army operating against the Poles.

William the 14th opened the British Parliament, in person, on the 21st of June.

The Reform Bill was read on the 24th of June, and ordered for a second reading on the 26th of July.

France was tranquil at the latest advices.

From the Russian head-quarters, at Klerzewo, June 10.

I am under the painful necessity of announcing to you that the Imperial Russian commander-in-chief, General Field-Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabatansk, suddenly died this day at half past 1 o'clock, at his head quarters at Klerzewo. Until his sudden attack he had been in perfect health, and on the preceding day had been remarkably cheerful at table, when, at 2 o'clock this morning, he was suddenly attacked by a destructive malady, which bore unquestionable symptoms of cholera morbus. The violent attacks of sickness overcame his powerful constitution; and after a painful struggle, and with manly composure and tranquil resignation, he closed his brilliant and active career.

The news of his death is a disastrous blow to the Russian army, and a great loss to the Emperor. He was a general and a kind guide, who interested himself for all those under his command, treated his conquered foe with a noble feeling peculiar to himself, and sought to lighten the heavy burdens of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career conducted him.

This afflicting death appears to afford an additional proof that the above named malady depends more upon the state of the atmosphere and individual disposition, than upon contagion, for hitherto not a single case of sickness had manifested itself at head quarters.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Messenger des Chambres* contains the following on the death of Marshal Diebitsch:—"The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event, joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appears to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him. Marshal Diebitsch partook of much of the character and manners of General Blücher. He was rather more capable of combining a plan of tactics; but like Blücher, had the complete manners of a soldier, and an active spirit. He was a great eater, and had the deplorable habit of drinking daily after dinner several bowls of punch, in order, as he said, to promote digestion, and keep off the cholera morbus. His military operations in Poland were all unfortunate, either from miscalculation or bad execution. It is, however, but just to take into account the unforeseen difficulties by which he was assailed: in the first instance by the sudden thaw, and afterwards by the various insurrections, which cut off communications. At the same time, thwarted by the Russian Generals, who were his secret enemies, and by the Grand Duke Michael, a Prince brave as any other soldier, but incapable of command except upon parade—seeing an extensive conflagration in a part of the empire lighted by his own faults, or at least, vexed by the failure of his attempts to pass the Vistula, his mind became distracted. A disposition to apoplexy could not but be increased by so many overwhelming cares, & by the immoderate use of spirits; and the news of his dismissal and the substitution in his place of the Russian Paskewitch, must have been a finishing stroke to him. Paskewitch is said to be the perfect contrast to his predecessor, reserved, cool, and sober. He has hitherto only distinguished himself by his conduct in the war against the Persians, as Diebitsch was only known by his campaign against the Turks. There is every reason to believe that Paskewitch, as well as his predecessor, withstanding the Poles very different warriors from the Asiatics."

BERLIN, June 16.—General Toll has accepted, *par interim*, the command of the Russian army. On the 12th inst. Gen. Diebitsch's death was not known at Warsaw, when it will no doubt produce a great sensation. The Russian forces are at this moment much divided; the army beyond the Narew consists of 36,000 men; a corps of 20,000 men, with 40 cannons, has marched in pursuit of General Giełgud. The guards now form two divisions, one remains at the head-quarters, the other is opposite Giełgud. Gen. Kreutz has abandoned the Palatinate of Lublin, and has marched into Podlachia. The corps commanded by Generals Rudiger and Davidoff have occupied the former position of general Kreutz, and it is asserted that Gen. Knorring has received orders to march against Chlaposki. Gen. Geismar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court martial. No official account has appeared respecting the movements of Gen. Giełgud; but an account has been published of his having completely defeated the corps under Gen. Slacken; 2,000 prisoners and 8 cannons are said to have fallen into the hands of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the grand duke Michael, with a detachment of the guards, was present at the battle.

The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Sarnow, and made the whole garrison prisoners, with the exception of one officer, who escaped to Husiatyn. The Russian authorities were compelled to re-

ceive completely defeated the corps under Gen. Slacken; 2,000 prisoners and 8 cannons are said to have fallen into the hands of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the grand duke Michael, with a detachment of the guards, was present at the battle.

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The news of his death is a disastrous blow to the Russian army, and a great loss to the Emperor. He was a general and a kind guide, who interested himself for all those under his command, treated his conquered foe with a noble feeling peculiar to himself, and sought to lighten the heavy burdens of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career conducted him.

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PARIS, June 22.—The *Messenger des Chambres* contains the following on the death of Marshal Diebitsch:—"The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event, joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appears to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him. Marshal Diebitsch partook of much of the character and manners of General Blücher. He was rather more capable of combining a plan of tactics; but like Blücher, had the complete manners of a soldier, and an active spirit. He was a great eater, and had the deplorable habit of drinking daily after dinner several bowls of punch, in order, as he said, to promote digestion, and keep off the cholera morbus. His military operations in Poland were all unfortunate, either from miscalculation or bad execution. It is, however, but just to take into account the unforeseen difficulties by which he was assailed: in the first instance by the sudden thaw, and afterwards by the various insurrections, which cut off communications. At the same time, thwarted by the Russian Generals, who were his secret enemies, and by the Grand Duke Michael, a Prince brave as any other soldier, but incapable of command except upon parade—seeing an extensive conflagration in a part of the empire lighted by his own faults, or at least, vexed by the failure of his attempts to pass the Vistula, his mind became distracted. A disposition to apoplexy could not but be increased by so many overwhelming cares, & by the immoderate use of spirits; and the news of his dismissal and the substitution in his place of the Russian Paskewitch, must have been a finishing stroke to him. Paskewitch is said to be the perfect contrast to his predecessor, reserved, cool, and sober. He has hitherto only distinguished himself by his conduct in the war against the Persians, as Diebitsch was only known by his campaign against the Turks. There is every reason to believe that Paskewitch, as well as his predecessor, withstanding the Poles very different warriors from the Asiatics."

BERLIN, June 16.—General Toll has accepted, *par interim*, the command of the Russian army. On the 12th inst. Gen. Diebitsch's death was not known at Warsaw, when it will no doubt produce a great sensation. The Russian forces are at this moment much divided; the army beyond the Narew consists of 36,000 men; a corps of 20,000 men, with 40 cannons, has marched in pursuit of General Giełgud. The guards now form two divisions, one remains at the head-quarters, the other is opposite Giełgud. Gen. Kreutz has abandoned the Palatinate of Lublin, and has marched into Podlachia. The corps commanded by Generals Rudiger and Davidoff have occupied the former position of general Kreutz, and it is asserted that Gen. Knorring has received orders to march against Chlaposki. Gen. Geismar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court martial. No official account has appeared respecting the movements of Gen. Giełgud; but an account has been published of his having completely defeated the corps under Gen. Slacken; 2,000 prisoners and 8 cannons are said to have fallen into the hands of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the grand duke Michael, with a detachment of the guards, was present at the battle.

The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Sarnow, and made the whole garrison prisoners, with the exception of one officer, who escaped to Husiatyn. The Russian authorities were compelled to re-

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furnished to the editor of the *Globe* a statement full or otherwise of what passed between Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself and himself, on the occasion so often referred to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of Col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are thus improperly used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued misrepresentation. I publish Col. Johnson's letter, as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My reply follows; and after this the letter and statement of Mr. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. From Mr. B. I have received no reply—owing, as I suppose, to his absence from home.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien and Ingham.

GREAT CROSSING, 30th June, 1831.
GENTLEMEN: The *Telegraph* has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, authorized by the President—the substance of which is, that the President wished to coöperate a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the *Globe* denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President: for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Maj. Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, I proposed that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his Cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestions of my solicitude to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication or newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that such conversations are so easily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said or intended to say. I have not myself seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly: for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has ever existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
Messrs. Ingham & Berrien,
City of Washington.

The absence of Governor Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, 7th July, 1831.
DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself, has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the public, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this necessity—but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable, I acquiesce with the less reluctance, in the interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the interview which took place between you, Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your announcement was such as not to be easily effaced from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your intervention. You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the Cabinet. You stated that the President had seen with you the want of harmony among the members of his Cabinet—that he was determined to remove the cause, and that his determination was to announce it to us in the course of the next day. You added that you and Mr. Ingham sought this interview with the understanding of the President, from which, so far as regard for all parties, you mentioned as circumstances which had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families, and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at least on such occasions

that to which you had referred, (that is to say, when large or general parties were given,) that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the President to require an intimate intercourse between the families of Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when we gave large or general parties Mrs. E. should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct; and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was instantly to resign my office. In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interest of Georgia, at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as matter of right, to know the names of the persons by whom such a representation had been made. He said the impression had been derived from the various rumors which had reached him: spoke of the parties that had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated on his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his Cabinet on mere rumor, but expressly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he referred—telling him that without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the general sense of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination. The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate personal friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversations referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to broil it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but, for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the untarnished reputation of their father. I can easily conceive, also, that a state of things may exist, in which a sense of duty to the public will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me in favor or disfavor the statement in the *Telegraph*, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary, however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act under the authority of the President. Having now replied to your letter, I will only add, that, should our recollections differ, I shall regret it. But that I have taken great care not to put down any thing which is not distinctly impressed upon mine.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

[To be concluded next week.]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Address of the National Government of Poland to the Inhabitants of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Ukraine.

Brethren and Fellow Citizens!

The National Government of regenerated Poland, happy on being able at last to address you in the name of the bond of brotherhood and liberty, is anxious to lay before you the present state of our country, and to show you our wants, our dangers, and our hopes.

The wall which separated us is broken down—your wishes and our efforts are realized. The Polish eagle flies over our territory. United as we are, hand and heart, we will henceforth proceed in concert to accomplish the difficult, perilous, but just and sacred work—the restoration of our country.

The Manifesto of the Diet in explaining the causes of our rising, gave an account of our sentiments as well as yours. Scarcely had we risen from our prostrate position, and we were furnished with but few means, and uncertain what course to pursue, before we showed to the world and to the Emperor Nicholas that the same spirit animated us, and that we were desirous to become, as we had formerly been, but one and the same nation. The Emperor Nicholas did not wish to consecrate the tomb of his brother by a monument which, during the life time of Alexander, would have sealed the glory of his reign.

He did not wish to regard us as Poles bowed down with injuries—as citizens of a free and independent country—

and would treat with us only as slaves who had rebelled against Russia. We have arrested—we have driven back the threatening phalanxes of the different corps; of what our army was composed, some fought here against the main body of the army, others penetrated into your provinces to call forth our brethren to range themselves under the national banner. You did not wait for this appeal.

At the very commencement of the insurrection many of your citizens explained their sentiments and their wishes in the National Assembly, and some raised regiments dignified by the names of your provinces; in fine, whole districts of Lithuania and Volhynia rose en masse.

The partition of Poland has been denominated a crime by the unanimous voice of Europe, and who at this day will revoke such a decision? Who will venture to come forward as the champion against it? Undoubtedly none! And we have the well-grounded hope that Europe will hasten to recognise our independence as soon as we have proved by our courage, our perseverance, our union, moderate and noble conduct, that we deserve to be a free nation. This resolution is only a consequence of our oppression and our misfortunes. It was the wish of our hearts, & arises from the nature of our history, which displays our determination from the very beginning, and proved that our rising was not of foreign origin.—It is not civil war—it is not tainted with the blood of our brethren—we have not overturned social institutions in order to raise up new ones at chance—it is the war of independence, the most just of wars. That is the character of our revolution, which is at once mild, but firm—which with one arm conquers the enemy, and with the other raises and ennobles the needy peasant.

We admire England & France—we wish to be like them, a civilized nation, but without ceasing to be Poles! Nations cannot and ought not to change the elements of their existence. Each has its climate, industry, religion, manners, character, education and history. From these different elements spring the feelings or passions which display themselves in revolutions, and the circumstances proper to be adopted in their future conduct.

Individuality strongly expressed, forms the power of a people. We have preserved ours in the midst of slavery. Love of country—prepared to make every sacrifice—courage—piety—noblemindedness, and gentleness, formed the character of our forefathers. These qualities also are ours.

The patriots of Warsaw triumphed without chiefs and without law, yet with what crime can they be charged? An army of 30,000 men, in short, the whole kingdom, rose as if by enchantment; and how did they conduct themselves towards the Grand Duke Constantine? That Prince who for fifteen years had shown himself destitute of regard or pity for our feelings and liberties, was in our power, but he knew the nation, and just to it for only once, he intrusted his person and his army to our honor? At the moment of alarm, we did not listen to the voice of public vengeance, but respected the Prince and his troops, without taking advantage of our superiority. Our battalions, who had awaited with a firm determination all the forces of Russia, allowed to pass through their ranks the fallen enemy, whose safety was guaranteed by the national honor.

The generosity of the nation has been proved by many isolated facts, and Europe admires our moderation as much as our valor. Brethren, fellow citizens, equal admiration still awaits us.—Without delay, then, come forward with the whole of your force simultaneously, and act as one man in peace and in war; it is the people who are the source of all power. To the people, then, direct your views and your affections. Children, worthy of your fathers, you will act like them. You will break the odious bonds, and you will cement a Holy Alliance by reciprocal benefits and by gratitude. In other countries it is by fire and fire alone, that the people recover their liberties—here those liberties are received as the gift of their brethren. A generous, just, and necessary deed will be one the act only of your own choice, and you will proclaim to the people their independence, and the return of the Polish eagles to their native soil. Our fields will lose nothing in cultivation and value when they are filled by the industry of brave men. You will be enabled by the eyes of civilized Europe, and your country will gain millions of fellow citizens, who like our brave peasants, will fly to the defence of their liberty and drive back a power whose character is that only of slavery. Do not forget, brethren, and fellow citizens, that the Greek religion is professed by a great part of the people. Toleration is one of the qualities of civilization. The clergy, the church, and religion, shall be placed under the protection of the government, and will lend you their assistance in carrying this measure of justice into effect.

[The address then goes on to commemorate the respect paid by Polish Noblemen to religious rites and feelings, and calls on the people on this occasion to follow their example. Also to send Deputies from the different provinces to the National Congress. It then goes on to describe the vast power of Russia, and the difficulties to be encountered,

much in the same strain as the proclamation of Schrynecki, and concludes thus:—]

God hath already wrought prodigies for us. God, and not the Emperor of Russia, will be our judge! He will decide.

He will decide who hath committed perjury, who has been the victim of oppression, and who ought to obtain the victory. We have already fought with success in the name of the God of our fathers, & we will fight till at length we have accomplished the ends of justice. All the nations of Europe possessed of the feelings of humanity tremble for our fate, and exult with joy at our success. These only wait your general rising to hail you as members of the free and independent nations of Europe.

Brethren and fellow citizens! when we shall have finished this terrible and unequal contest, we will invite the Powers of Europe to form themselves into a tribunal of justice; we will appear before them covered with our blood, lay open the book of our annals, unroll the chart of Europe, and say—"Behold our cause and yours! The injustice done to Poland is known to you; you behold her despair; for her courage and generosity appear to her enemies!"

Brethren! let us hope in God. He will inspire the breasts of our judges, who, inspired by eternal justice, will say—"Long live Poland! free and independent!"

The President of the National Government. (Signed)

The Prince CZARTORYSKI.

Warsaw, May 13, 1831.

From the New York American.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the *De Rham*, packet ship, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 20th inclusive, and Havre papers to the 21st.

They do not furnish any important additions to the intelligence by the *N. York*. The dates from Warsaw are to the 10th, when all remained as before. The change, however, in the command of the Russian army, and the substitution of Paskewitch, who was gaining laurels in Asia, while Diebitsch, whom he now supercedes, was prosecuting his successful campaign against the Turks, may be looked upon as decisive evidence, that the Russian expectation of speedily and at once subduing Poland, has been grievously disappointed; and with the natural impatient injustice of despotic power, the blame is thrown upon the commander, and he is removed. We dare hope and believe that the conqueror of Erivan will not be more successful than the Balkan passer, against those who contend for life and freedom.

The *Gazette de France*, of 20th June, says, on the subject of the disturbances which for a week had more or less prevailed in the streets of Paris—"To-day all was entirely calm—not a single group was formed. The most perfect order exists. Some arrests have it is said, been made, which will aid the inquiry about to be instituted."

The rumors of the occupation of Leghorn by a French squadron, and of apprehended difficulties between France and Russia, we give as we find them, as well as that which speaks with some confidence of the intervention of France and England in favor of Poland.—Would to God! this latter rumor might be true!

Paris, June 20.—We are without intelligence from Warsaw, but it is now known, by the way of Berlin, that positively Diebitsch has been superceded by Paskewitch in the command of the Russian army. It is also asserted in the capital of Prussia, that the corps of Sacken and Kreutz had received decisive checks in the palatinate of Augustowa. The first of these articles of news has reached M. Sebastiani, through our consul at Warsaw.

We acquire daily a conviction that our government, in concert with that of England, is determined upon interposing in favor of Poland. We cannot, however, dissemble to ourselves, that the object of this interposition, which would have encountered great obstacles when even the little kingdom of Poland was only in question, will be greatly more difficult now when not only the fate of the Grand Duke of Warsaw, but that of all the revolved provinces is to be determined; for it is not to be believed, that the Poles, notwithstanding the example afforded them in the West of Europe, will consent to abandon people who have risen and been subdued in their cause.—There is always a selfish motive over the purpose of the saving of the population under the command of Adam Mickiewicz, is one of hostility to Russia.—As yet, no thing positive is known of the destination of the separation.

Letters from Leghorn state, that some French frigates had taken possession of that port. Can it be true, as reports have also, as to the evacuation of Italy, so positively promised to us, and the business of our facts is to be given with Austria?

From the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A month past a *Journal of Commerce*, our news from *Journal of Commerce*, came from London, with London papers to June 28th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by the packet ship *New York*, Capt. Bursley. The most important news, which they contain is the *Death of Marshal Diebitsch*: commander-in-

chief of the Russian army operating against the Poles.

William the IVth opened the British Parliament, in person, on the 21st of June.

The Reform Bill was read on the 24th of June, and ordered for a second reading on the 4th of July.

France was tranquil at the latest advices.

From the Russian head-quarters, at Kleczewo, June 10.

I am under the painful necessity of announcing to you that the Imperial Russian commander-in-chief, General Field Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, suddenly died this day at half past 1 o'clock, at his head quarters at Kleczewo. Until his sudden attack he had been in perfect health, and on the preceding day had been remarkably cheerful at table, when, at 2 o'clock this morning, he was suddenly attacked by a destructive malady, which bore unquestionable symptoms of cholera morbus. The violent attacks of sickness overcame his powerful constitution; and after a painful struggle, and with manly composure and tranquil resignation, he closed his brilliant and active career.

The army mourns in him a distinguished general and a kind guide, who interested himself for all those under his command, treated his conquered foe with a noble feeling peculiar to himself, and sought to lighten the heavy burdens of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career conducted him.

This afflicting death appears to afford an additional proof that the above named malady depends more upon the state of the atmosphere and individual disposition, than upon contagion, for hitherto not a single case of sickness had manifested itself at head quarters.

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The news from Lodzia is every day of a more cheerful aspect. The insurgents have now possession of Szatowice, and made the whole Gerson presence, with the exception of one officer, who escaped to Husiatyn. The Russian authorities were compelled to re-

CAMP-MEETING.

THERE will be a Camp-Meeting held on the Land of Mr. Brinkerhoff, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, to commence on the 12th day of August inst. under the direction of the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, p. e. of the Carlisle District. All well disposed persons are invited to attend.

We would hereby forewarn all persons from selling Beer, Cakes, or Spirituous Liquors within 3 miles of the Camp Ground—the limits prescribed by Law.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELL HORNER, Executor.
Aug. 2.

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of \$30,000,
TWO of 10,000,
4 of 5,000, and 10 of 1,000!

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 13th of Aug.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots
SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	51	200
2	10,000	51
4	5,000	51
10	1,000	102
1	640	102
99	500	1475
46	300	11475

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15,
25 7 29 24 1 6 43 50 38

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of August inst. for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.
Aug. 2.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 22d of August inst. for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN CAREY.
Aug. 2.

M. G. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WIRE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION
THIS SPRING!

DANVER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of
GROCERIES,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN virtue of the last will and testament of GEORGE GEISSELMAN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d day of September next, on the premises, the

PLANTATION,

or Real Estate of said deceased, situated in the township and county aforesaid, about one mile west of Petersburg (Littlestown), on the Great Road leading from York to Frederick, containing about

187 Acres of Land.

The improvements thereon are a large and commodious two-story Log House, with a Bank Barn, with Sheds attached thereto, Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring near the house; also, a one-story Log Dwelling-house, and Building attached to the same suitable for a Distillery, a small Log Barn, a Spring-house, with a pure and never-failing spring, convenient to the mentioned dwelling-house; also, an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other choice Fruit Trees. About 50 acres of this land are covered with thriving Timber, and from 18 to 20 acres of excellent Meadow—the residue is arable land, divided into suitable fields, under good fencing, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The newly laid out road leading from Emmitsburg to Petersburg (Littlestown) passes through this land. In addition to this advantage, it offers a very eligible situation for a Distillery or Tannery, or both. Persons who wish to view the above described property previous to the day of sale, may have it shown to them by applying to STEPHEN KING, who is now in possession of the same.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL GEISSELMAN,
JOHN BAUMGARTNER,
Executors of George Geisselman, dec'd.

July 26, 1831.

As the "York Gazette" will insert the above till sale, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen
Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county, 2 1/2 miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story

Brick House,
with two other Tenant houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story

Stone Building,
about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES
in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, dec'd.

July 12.

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next.

T. S.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,
which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situated on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

QUEEN'S-WARE,

Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)
A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"
The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Gettysburg, April 19.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.

A Lot of Ground,
Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

Two 2 story Brick
Dwelling-houses,

fronting on Baltimore street, and Two 2 story Brick BACK BUILDINGS;

Two 2 story Brick
Dwelling-houses,

fronting on Middle street, Back Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Bessel.

ALSO,
A Tract of Land,
Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickle and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,
double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Bond.

ALSO,
A Lot of Woodland,
Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Bonner, Jacob Eckenrode and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckenrode.

ALSO,
All the Interest of William Nickell in a Tract of Land,
Situate in Huntingdon township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Mountjoy, John Collins and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,
Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Nickell.

ALSO,
All the Interest of Benjamin McCreary in a Tract of Land,
Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 3 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house,
Log Shop, Log Stable, with a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Benjamin McCreary.

ALSO,
All the Interest of Sebastian Heaffer, Sen. In a Half Lot of Ground,
In Abbotstown, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph Barling and others, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 17, on which are erected a one-story

Dwelling-house,
part Log and part Brick, and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Sebastian Heaffer, Sen.

ALSO,
Two Lots of Ground,
Situate in Heidersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos. 6 and 7, on which are erected a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house,
and one-story Log Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Fitzgerald.

ALSO,
A Lot of Ground,
Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on Middle street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 161, on which are erected a one-story

Frame Rough-cast Shop,
Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Gurret Unanorallen.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 26.

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,
In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton CLOTHS at this Office.

Elizabeth Hammacher,
(by her next friend, James Robeson.)

Samuel Hammacher.
ALIAS SUBPCNA FOR DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Jo
SAMUEL HAMMACHER.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Elizabeth, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth, your Wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the act of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 12, 1831.

HENRY STOUTEN,
vs.
Charles Bonner, John Bonner.

William Bonner, John Black (son of John Black, late John Bonner, deceased), William Kinney, and Hannah, his wife, late Hannah Bonner, John Toland, and Elizabeth, his wife, Robert Bonner, Francis Bonner; also the children of William M. Miller, late deceased, viz. William M. Miller, Susan M. Miller, John M. Miller, and James Ross M. Miller, the grandson of said Martha M. Miller, and son of James Ross M. Miller, deceased; and the children of Alexander Bonner, deceased, viz. Amanda & John Alexander Bonner.

THE above named parties, and all others interested, will take notice, that I will execute this Writ on Tuesday the 9th day of August next, by holding an INQUEST on the premises, viz. a Tract of Land, situate in Lattimore township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Bonner, Geo. Myers and others, containing about 115 Acres—to ascertain whether the same can be divided to and among the different parties, according to their just proportions—and if so, to divide the same accordingly. But if the same cannot be divided, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the same undivided, according to law.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 19, 1831.

THE EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HEAGY,
Respectfully informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,
situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, formerly occupied by B. Cline, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travelers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12.

GRAND JURY.
August Term—1831.

Straban—Jacob Casutt, John N. Graft, Tygour—Baltzer Snyder, Wm. Sailer, Gettysburg—David Ecker, John F. MacFarlane.

Menallen—Hugh McIlhenny, John Kline, Jr. Charles F. Keimer.

Heidersburg—Henry Hockersmith, Franklin—Jacob Brough, Reading—William Long, Samuel Blake, Joseph Kitchen.

Cumberland—George Guinn, Abraham Linah, Peter Fry.

Germany—Samuel Winrott, of A. Mountjoy—John Wilson, of C. William Young.

Conowingo—Abraham Rife, Wm. Allbright, Mountpleasant—George Brikerhoff, Huntingdon—Moses Funk.

GENERAL JURY.
Liberty—Henry McDivitt, Nathaniel Randolph, Henry Gordon, Joseph Hill, Henry Heagy.

Franklin—George Myers, Daniel Mickle, James Morrow, David Beecher, Peter Mickle, Victor McIlhenny.

Huntingdon—Joseph Wieman, William Merriand, Isaac L. Wieman.

Conowingo—Michael Trostle, Gettysburg—Jacob Winrott, Jr. John Shorb, Mountpleasant—Alexander Ewing, Jacob Willis, Robert Ewing.

Letimor—James McCosh, Hamiltonban—John Kerr, Joseph Shepard, Conowingo—Christian Erisman.

Mountjoy—John Horner, Sen. Eli Horner, Gettysburg—John Cross, M. C. Clarkson, Berwick—Frederick Baugher.

Straban—John McIlhenny, James Brinkerhoff, Reading—Joseph J. Kuhn, Tyrone—Peter Miller.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowingo creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets due and payable to the respective Creditors of THOMAS BONE, NEK, deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 13th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the Creditors of said deceased are desired to present their claims.

THOS. C. MILLER,
J. B. McPHERSON,
J. M. STEVENSON,

July 12.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
[July 12.]

General Synod
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE clerical and lay delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 30th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the subscriber.

DAVID F. SCHEFFER,
Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.
July 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of August next, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,
Situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickell, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

A Lot of Ground,
In the Town of Heidersburg, Adams county, containing 1 1/2 Acres.—To be sold as the Estate of Arthur Nickell, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing Office.